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## The Form of Government Is of Little Consequence!

By Victor L. Berger.

**G**HAT is the difference between a republic and a monarchy as far as the condition of the masses is concerned?

Aside from such natural advantages as our country may afford, do the masses of today, under rule of our republic, differ strikingly from the masses under the rule of a monarchy?

Do the favored few enjoy less wealth, less luxuries, less influence? The glories of monarchy have departed, but the miseries of the people remain. The contrasts which offended their sense of right and aroused their just resentment two hundred years ago, are still visible on all sides. The workmen are as overshadowed today by an opulent class in America and France, as they were formerly by a noble class in France and England.

Rapaciousness in the upper circles, far from diminishing, has increased; greed is allowed to run unbridled by any law. The favorites of Industry in every country have outstripped the favorites of Royalty.

In our republic even more than in some monarchies, they are permitted to feed on the public, and grow rich at our expense. They, too, dwell in palaces, are surrounded by magnificence, and display their affluence as though to mock those from whom they draw their revenue. They realize profits and amass fortunes which bring out, with more vividness than ever before, the difference between the two elements of society, the rich and the poor.

Now, more than ever, accumulation and waste are seen on one side, want and suffering on the other.

Instead of feudalism, capitalism is dominant, instead of Henry VIII, Mammon is king. On him has fallen the mantle of sovereignty; before him the respectful bearing; to him the obsequious bow. Everything is brushed aside to make room for the Majesty of the Moneybag.

\* \* \* \* \* Wherein, then, so far as actual effects go, consists the much-talked-of superiority of the republican over the monarchical system?

A large portion of the population, even those with education and industry, are not only unable to better their situation, but have to struggle constantly to maintain existence. On the other hand, a small portion, who are strangers to toil and to whom education is a mere adornment, partake of conditions which, from a material standpoint, it would be difficult to better.

It is therefore manifest that the latter have at their disposal something which the former have not; something, the possession of which implies an enormous advantage in promoting the improvement of one's condition, since it alone can bring about results which industry and education combined often strive vainly to obtain. This something, so marvelously effective in its operation, so all-sufficient to its possessors, is capital, is wealth.

This, in the complex adjustments of our social organism, is the most potent factor in bringing about an amelioration of the circumstances of individual.

For it matters not under what form of government—constitutional or despotic, monarchical or republican—man lives, his environment is likely to be little affected thereby. Whether he is a Jew or Gentile, Protestant or Catholic, does not determine what advantages he shall enjoy. Whether he has political rights or not, does not, per se, improve his condition in life. But whether he be poor or rich does most materially affect his condition.

He may change his divinities or his rulers, or his opinions, and there will be no change in his station; but let the size of his purse be changed one way or the other and lo! he and his surroundings are immediately altered, and the world is to him as a new world.

His powers, his actions, his desires are amplified or restricted.

He appears as a god amongst men, or as a menial amongst gods.

So manifest, indeed, is the superiority which wealth gives its possessor; so great is the contrast between the opulent class and the poor class, that there is some excuse for the impression which prevails among certain members of the former, that they are of a race superior to the latter.

To the child of fortune is given the golden key which opens to him the wide world. He is a free man—free to do what fancy suggests; free to wander where pleasure calls him. He is enabled to secure all physical and all mental enjoyments and attainments. Respect, consideration, distinction, yes,—and love, are within his easy reach. Abundance, superfluity attend him on every side.

He is given all things till overtaken by satiety.

Leisure and luxury, so craved by many, to him become monotonous.

He grows weary of indulgence in those pleasures which the multitudes never taste.

The poor man, on the contrary, though he hears much of sweet liberty, is a slave to adverse circumstances. His hands are chained, his movements circumscribed, his wishes ungratified. He searches often in vain for an outlet for whatever reserve of effort, energy, and ambition, he may possess.

Intelligent, educated he may be, refined and cultured he may be, yet he may be unable, through lack of capital, to work for himself, and he may not even be allowed the privilege of working for others. He gazes at this immense earth, and yet cannot lay claim to a single inch thereof. He lingers at the threshold of the highways of the world and, not having wherewith to pay toll, finds the gates closed to him.

He is forced into an inferior position without his fault, he must carry the odium of being a "failure" without his being to blame.

He cannot rise, for there are innumerable and often insurmountable obstacles in the way of his rising. No matter what his capacity or ability, the occasion to use these being denied him, he must walk his lowly path.

Yet the rich and poor are human. Both draw life from the same source, both dwell under the same azure roof. Both may be equally favored by the hand of nature. But, surely, both have not been equally favored by the laws of man.

The advantages which the few who control great wealth have over those who own little or none, are too evident to require being elaborately dwelt upon.

The opportunities which riches offer in the acquiring of knowledge, of culture and refinement, as well as the comforts and luxuries of life, are sufficient proof that they are powerful instruments in improving, not only our mental, but our material, condition.

Under existing conditions, wealth is the embodiment of power. Without it, all the crowns and sceptres are nothing.

Possession or non-possession alone decides whether one's position shall be high or low, considered or despised.

It determines whether our bodies shall enjoy plenty or suffer want; whether our minds shall know peace, our sojourns on this planet shall be one of pleasure or of misery, one of toil or of leisure.

It regulates the quantity and the quality of the desirable, or necessary things one may acquire.

It prescribes how much liberty one may claim; how much of that

In the course of his exposure of the rotteness in New York on the part of the administration in its relations to the police department, Gen. Bingham, ex-police commissioner, says he would abolish reinstatement by the courts of policemen dismissed from the force, although he would permit the courts to award money damages, to dismissed policemen, who may have thus forfeited their "vested rights" in the pension fund. Gen. Bingham thus acknowledges a wrong that also obtains in the Milwaukee police and fire departments. Milwaukee feels so grateful to the boys who protect its homes and fight the fires that it permits the chiefs of the two departments to depose men at will and thus deprive them of their interest in the pension fund as well as rob them of the money they were forced to pay in to the said fund. Nor is it quite fair to blame Milwaukee. The blame belongs at the doors of certain Milwaukeeans who have used their lobbying powers at Madison to defeat the just rights of the policemen and firemen.

Says Archbishop Gleeson: "The government must pull the teeth of the trusts, must make them as amenable to law as is the individual, or a great party of protest will arise. A labor or Socialist party would make a strong party of protest." And then he added, with tones of conviction and concern: "I believe that Socialism will grow."

Of course we know that the government cannot do much against the trusts, which are the further logical development beyond competition of the capitalist system. Its attempts are all pitiful failures. So much for that.

The archbishop does not like Socialism; in fact, is so much opposed to it that he allows himself to misrepresent it, yet sees its inevitability.

And he is so much in accord with the policy of the high-up men of the cloth that he is willing to offer capitalism, the very element that makes up the trusts, the Church to fight Socialists with.

The late Marcus Hanna, assurredly a man of the trusts, predicted

this very thing, and more and more the wealth class is coming to feel that the priests of the Church will form their final screen of defense against the on-coming rising of the masses. Lord Curzon, as elsewhere noted, is the latest notable to give voice to this feeling.

This government was founded on the principle of the entire separation of church and state, yet we see every day the coming together of the owners of the government and the papists, and intelligent working people may look with concern on the possibility of a future situation such as is presented, for instance, by church-ruled Spain, where a people of great possibilities are held in ignorance and subjection by the works of parasites, with the "divine

precious measure of life—called time—he may call his own.

In fact, it affects the condition and the happiness of every individual of a nation.

In short, since wealth is the admitted means of satisfying man's most natural, most reasonable, most legitimate desires, it is manifest that democratic rule, that a republic, aiming to benefit the people at large, far from allowing one to monopolize wealth, should devise means to secure its distribution among the greatest possible number.

And this can only be done by the introduction of Socialism, otherwise all the political changes effected during the last two centuries amount to little or nothing, and "sovereignty" of the citizen is a mere bubble.

Diogenes called a Croesus would still remain what he was, and Croesus named Diogenes would be none the less rich.

We want facts, not phrases.

**Two Thought Provokers**  
Mankind is divided into two classes—the shearers and the shorn. You should always side with the latter against the former.—Talleyrand.

A class is fixed, when nine-tenths of those comprising it can never get out of it. Why mock working men by putting rare exceptions for a general rule.—Jessie Jones.

right" to fatten upon them without limit.

But Socialism is assuredly coming, not because of governmental and judicial leniency toward the trusts, or any of that sort of thing, but because the capitalist system is passing its zenith and the people cannot bear its oppressions much longer. But if the Church steps to the front in fighting Socialism, what will become of the workingmen in the Church? An ignorant working class cannot be counted on forever, in these days of free schools and widely read newspapers and other literature.

Persistent efforts are made by the archbishop's church to keep the workingmen away from Socialism, but in the nature of things, it will fail in many, many cases. If the Social-Democratic movement can rise to commanding power in certain Catholic nations of Europe, and in spite of most miserable misrepresentations on the part of the

### The Strike in Sweden

At time of going to press we received the following on the status of the Swedish strike:

New York: The Swedish strike, now in its fifth week, continues with unabated energy. Yesterday C. E. Tholin and John Sandgren, the Swedish delegates who were sent here by the strikers to collect funds, received the following cable dispatch:

Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 21, 1900.

In their struggle for their right to organize, the Swedish working class has now conducted its general strike for four weeks.

It is not that "Prof." Johnson, the mind of the company, was so anxious to keep the men at work for work's sake—last year he offered to give them another day in place of Labor Day. It is simply a malevolent and intense hatred against organized labor, for whose

Labor Day was established, as a sop from the rich owners of the nation to the "hands" who must be kept grateful by some small concessions.

Johnson hates labor organization with a livid hate. He insists that his business is his own and that he has the right to deal with the workers singly, so they will not share money. He should be in the vanguard his "imperialistic" insults to a nation-decreed holiday, but the jails are not built for his class.

And of what value is a national holiday, when it can be as contemptuously treated as in the case of the rich, exploiter and fleecing of men Johnson? —THE LAW NEEDS FIXING UP!

Such a man is a ghoul among men. Well he can thank his stars that the working class is actually the patient class in society, that it may be fleeced over and over again without revolting.

It is Johnson's class that is quick to resent an injury, or quick to resent a curtailment of fleecing rights and opportunities, not the workers. Under Socialism such a venomous reptile will have his fangs drawn and will not be permitted to be at large unless his human nature can be changed so as to be fit to mingle with the human brotherhood.

Not at all the least of the crimes of capitalism against society is its persistent and increasing lowering of the stamina of the stock from whom the citizens of the future must spring. It is just as if a farmer should choose nubbins for seedling purposes.

### Form of Will

I do hereby give, devise, and bequeath to "The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, incorporated, the sum of . . . . (or, if other property, describe the property.)

Victor L. Berger.

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Sign 15 feet high, at corner of Chestnut and Sixth streets, where the new Herald Building is to be erected.

WORK ON THE BUILDING IS EXPECTED TO BEGIN ABOUT NOV. 11

Three sets of preliminary plans have been submitted by architects,

clericis of that church, what will happen in a country like ours, and in spite of the same kind of misrepresentations! Capitalism is no respecter of persons. It feeds on Catholic workingmen quite as greedily as any other, and thus turns them toward economic deliverance.

### A Venomous Species

Here is a facsimile of a card which was given out to each employee of the Johnson Electric Service company, Milwaukee, makers of thermostats, automobiles and electrical appliances, just before Labor Day:

O N inquiry, we find that a large majority of our men prefer or are willing to work Monday. As we are much in need of their services, the shop will run as usual, and we thank them in advance. If you are not to be here, please notify your foreman before leaving tonight.

W. S. Johnson, Manager.

The card was, in truth, a veiled threat of discharge to any employee who took advantage of Labor Day as a legal holiday, to celebrate or remain away from work. Last year, and on previous years, the same sort of notice to the wage-slaves at the company's mercy, was handed round. Not only that, but employees who disregarded it were either dismissed from their employer, or in other ways visited with the company's displeasure.

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**A Funeral Oration**

As Delivered in the Church of the Holy Dividends in Bond Street, with a Chorus of Unsolicited Responses by Rank Outsiders.

Dear friends, a mighty man hath joined the Blest.

Chorus: A mighty man indeed, but—let him rest!

A man of works and faith, a man of force.

Chorus: Who lied, broke faith, and robbed without remorse.

A worthy life was his—a life of toil.

Chorus: His noble aim in life was boundless spoil.

Steel-nerved, lie builded railroad, ship and mill;

Chorus: And ruined all who dared oppose his will.

How sweet and mild the inner life he led.

Chorus: The tiger, too, is mild when full fed.

How kind he was a thousand friends will say.

Chorus: He fed his jackals fat, so well they may!

His faults? He still His faults we leave to God.

Chorus: And teach our sons to tread the way he trod?

What wealth he gave our grateful hearts confess.

His very charity was selfishness.

He filled a million shelves with learned tomes.

Chorus: And builded palaces on wrecks of homes.

His gifts to church and college ever grew.

Chorus: He robbed the poor to help the well-to-do.

Upon these walls his name shall be inscribed!

Chorus: The Church may take, but God remains unbroken.

—Arthur Guiterman in Puck.

**Lincoln and Wealth**

**I** DA TARBELL, in a recent issue of the *American Magazine*, quotes Lincoln as follows: Speaking of the Northern army, Lincoln said:

"The hope of this war is in the common soldier, not in the generals—not in the war department—not in me. It's the boys. Sometimes it seems to me that nobody sees it quite right. It's in war as it is in life—a whole raft of men work day and night and sweat and die to get

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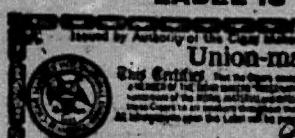
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Demand This Label On All Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter

**From the Log Book of An Old Man 'o Wars Man in Uncle Sam's Navy**

(Written for the HERALD.)

**D**ECEMBER 10, 1885. The United States Corvette Galena 3 Rate, Commander Colby by M. Chester comes to an anchor in the bay off Aspinwall United States of Colombia.

Dec. 11, The United States minister to the United States of Colombia comes on board with his family and as he comes alongside in our gig which went ashore to get him, a salute is fired in his honor. Rumor says we are to take him to Cartagena from where he will go to Bogota, the capital. But we old salts know nothing, we are only here to obey, to work and keep the ship clean, and we are not consulted or informed.

Dec. 12. Up anchor for Cartagena. The weather is fine but a heavy ground swell is on from the gale a few days ago and so we pitch quite heavily. See nothing of the minister or his family so guess they are paying tribute to old Neptune.

Others like him will tell you that the demagogue is the man who tells working people that they should unite and protect themselves and try to get their share of prosperity.

The political boss, corrupt to the core, will tell you that the demagogue is he who advises voters to cut away from the old parties that buy them and sell them. He will tell you that the demagogue is the man who advises the voter to vote for himself.

Still others, well meaning, will tell you that the demagogue is a vile creature who arrays "class against class," because he tells the poor, the worried, the wretched, that they ought not to be satisfied; that they ought not to bend upon their knees and thank Providence that they are allowed to live at all.

The best sample of the actual demagogue that we have today is the professional politician, the man who works up a false enthusiasm at election time, who writes a lying platform that neither he nor the candidates believe, who tries to use the ignorance and credulity and listlessness of voters to promote his own interest.—Arthur Brisbane.

"THE MILLS OF MAMMON," a novel by James H. Brower, is the hottest story ever. YOU WANT THIS BOOK. It digs to the roots of our social sinning—exposes the WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC in words that burn, and goes after INDUSTRIAL ANARCHY in a way that will delight you: IF YOUR BLOOD IS RED.

For the next 30 days we will accept orders for this book at \$1.00 per copy, and pay to your state secretary, 10 per cent on all business secured in your state.

If you haven't the money today write us asking that we reserve a copy for you. We will hold it until October 15, at which time "The Mills of Mammon" goes on sale with the regular trade at \$1.00 the copy—and this offer will be withdrawn. Send us the addresses of your friends, and we will forward advertising matter.

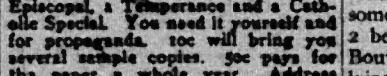
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**THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST.**

The Christian Socialist is unique among Socialist papers because it is both revolutionary and religious, both scientific and ethical in its appeal and makes its plea particularly strong to religious men. It has won thousands of ministers and other religious people to Socialism. It is intensely interesting to all classes of people. Many agnostics declare it to be the best propaganda paper in the Socialist movement.

It is entirely non-sectarian and interdenominational, working among people of all creeds. There have been a number of notable special editions, among them a Presbyterian, a Baptist, a Methodist, a Protestant Episcopal, a Temperance and a Catholic Special. You need it yourself and for propaganda, too, will bring you several sample copies. See page for the paper a whole year. Address 912 Drexel Avenue, Chicago.

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WHEN PURCHASING CIGARS SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON THE BOX

in the crops, and mine the ore and build the towns and sail the seas. "They make the wealth, but they get mighty little out of it. We ain't got our values of men's work figured out right yet—the value of the man that takes the orders and of the man that makes them. I hear people talkin' as if the history of a battle was what the generals did. "I can't help thinkin' that the history of this war is in the knapsack of the common soldier. He's makin' that history just like the farmers are makin' the wealth. We fellows at the top are only usin' what they make, at any rate that's the way I see it."

**Who Is the Demagogue?**

**W**HENEVER you hear a man called a demagogue today, the chances are ninety-nine to one that he is the man trying to interfere with somebody's special privilege, trying to check somebody's "licensed and legitimate" stealing.

Some of our prosperous and "eminent" citizens will tell you that the man who advocates the income tax is a demagogue.

Others like him will tell you that the demagogue is the man who tells working people that they should unite and protect themselves and try to get their share of prosperity.

The political boss, corrupt to the core, will tell you that the demagogue is he who advises voters to cut away from the old parties that buy them and sell them. He will tell you that the demagogue is the man who advises the voter to vote for himself.

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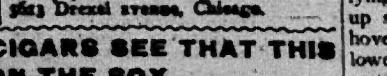
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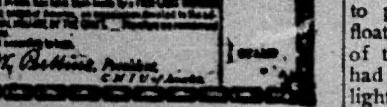
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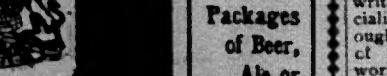


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Named Shoes Are Frequently Made in Non-Union Factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

—no matter what its name—unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP.

UNION STAMP are always non-

union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of Union Stamp.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION

JOHN P. JOHN, President

CHARLES L. SADIE, Secretary-Treasurer

BOSTON, MASS.

Right Conditions—Free, Sanitary Shop

## Air Brakes a Timely Subject

Even the Steam Railways Now Have Them

Are so Universal That the Country Marvels That a City Like Milwaukee Goes Unprotected.

By William Henry Ferber  
Written for the HERALD.

**L**IT is useless to rehearse all the contention and strife which brought about the application of the air-brake to the railway passenger and freight cars, so that nowadays you may see all ears on the great systems of railways equipped with this new device, whether it be on the Boston and Maine railway or on the Southern Pacific system.

The steam roads have killed enough brakemen and crushed and crippled enough others to make a regimental line standing side by side from Milwaukee to Chicago. If all the other living cripples were placed at the end of the brakemen's line and the corpses laid side by side, the line would extend to the Ohio river.

Before the patent car coupler was used, at least one brakeman was killed every day, and another was maimed, or permanently injured; so that about 100 railway employees were killed or maimed each year. Statistics show this.

Since the air-brake and the coupling device have come into general use, I seldom see a railway employee, unless he is an OLD-TIMER, who has lost his fingers or a hand in some accident.

The railways did not willingly put on the air-brake and the safety coupling; nor did they willingly adopt the Cook switch, nor the signal light. All these were forced by legislative enactment, backed by the requests of the American Railway union, or by organized bodies of trainmen. Sometimes they got some backing by concerns like the Westinghouse Air-brake company, or some concern who had some safety device to sell; but seldom did the railway men or the public get any help from any wealthy person, from humane and altruistic promptings only. It was always for cold cash, rather than from a sense of justice to public demands.

Just now the "best people" in Milwaukee (and that means the Social-Democrats, and those who aid them) are fighting for air-brakes on the city street railway cars.

It seems queer that it should be necessary for the people to fight for such a necessity, for everybody (with any sense) knows that a motorman who has an air-brake appliance on his car can stop a car in case of necessity on very short notice, while the old hand-brake will not control a car in time; and, therefore, the accident can seldom

be averted; even though the motorman tried to the best of his ability to avert the disaster.

Many thoughtless people blame the carelessness of the motorman. They should blame the railway company, for the traveling public pay for the cars, and roadbed, and all the appliances, and fine officers, and the salaries of the officials and employees, and for all the boodle which buys aldermen and mayors, legislatures and courts; also all the interest on the watered stock.

In San Francisco the head of the United Railways has been indicted by a grand jury for buying an over-head trolley franchise for \$200,000 from the "boodle board," in May, 1906.

Mr. Patrick Calhoun, who occupies the same position in the United Railways, which Mr. John L. Beggs holds in T. M. E. R. & L. Co., is now awaiting trial for a second time; the first being a mistrial—well, largely because—because Pat is the possessor of \$4,000,000.

San Francisco has only a few cars with air-brakes. Several of the lines which run over mountains could not be operated without air-brakes, so new cars were purchased with the appliance, because the franchise purchased from the boodle board included the provision in the franchise that air-brakes must be provided on certain lines.

Now, I will say that the cities of Chicago, Milwaukee and San Francisco have the poorest street car systems in the United States.

Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles would sniff at such miserable systems as John L. Beggs is giving you, and which you still tolerate and can't shake off.

In 1899 you were about to solve the railway problem in Milwaukee, but, about that time your business men saddled another "business administration" upon you, and the result was that about that time a Rose blossomed out, and soon thereafter beautiful "bouquet" was handed to John L. Beggs in the shape of a thirty-year blanket franchise, and the public has never learned how much GOOD FERTILIZER was added to the flower pot in which the lovely Rose of the David Stewart variety has grown. No, he has never told me this; although he once told me: "I signed the franchise on the clerk's desk as soon as the council passed it."

Well, nearly everybody knows that from that day on the Rose has blossomed out until it became the greatest American Beauty Rose, whose fragrance was enjoyed in Milwaukee, and whose fragrant odors scented the desert air of Arizona as well;—but the people—who have paid fares to the Beggs company have since been told "If you don't like our service, you may walk."

You Milwaukeans will for the next score of years pay tribute to the greedy railway corporation, because you didn't know enough to run your own railway and produce your own light. I am surprised that some few of you discovered in time that it paid to pump your own water.

Well, you will learn, and twenty-one years hence, when John L. Beggs' big franchise expires, the babies who are born today may learn enough of economics to run the railway and the light plants and other utilities, which you were afraid to tackle in 1900.

As a secret, I will add that James J. Hill was afraid to touch an electric switch or button when he built his big new mansion in the early nineties, but big Jim never was afraid to touch railway securities.

So, you see, dear readers, it is only a question of education after all. Jim Hill is no longer afraid of an electric switch or button. So you will become educated to handle municipal utilities as easily as you now turn door knobs.

The people of the Mexican border states, knowing the atrocities of the Mexican government, are greatly agitated over the proposed love feast of Taft and Diaz at El Paso, and the cause of the Mexican refugees is strengthened daily. Mother Jones has recently been holding immense meetings in San Antonio. John Murray of Chicago, secretary of the Political Refugee Defense League, is on the scene. Resolutions of sympathy with the Mexican revolutionaries are being passed by many labor organizations.

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Social-Democratic Herald

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THE EVOLUTION OF PROPRIETY—By Paul Lafargue.

Lafargue is a son-in-law of Karl Marx and has written quite a number of books, of which this is the most serviceable. Cloth, 174 pages, price \$1.

Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

## A Prophet Without Honor In Other Countries

### The German Leader Kautsky Flays Sam Gompers' "Policies"

[In the following article we have made use of the translation from the German, by Henry Kahn, as it appeared in the N. Y. People.]

OMPERS, the president of the great American Federation of Labor, has come to Europe in order to study, so he says, the labor conditions of Europe and to initiate closer relations between the American and the European trade unions.

At the meeting, held by Gompers in Berlin on July 31st, to speak about the trade union movement, he, strange to say, prevented the comrades who were present from finding out with whom they really had to deal, by simply designating any question as to how he stood towards Social-Democracy as "IMPROPER" and "PERSONAL!"

This being so, Mr. Gompers must consent that others answer the question for him.

Gompers is not only an opponent of the specific form that the Socialist movement has taken in America, but is an opponent of the proletarian class struggle as such. To appreciate his views, one must know, not only what he tells his European friends, but also what he says to the American public.

Let us only hear what he declared on the day before his departure for Europe at a farewell banquet in New York. This banquet was in itself characteristic. Besides representatives of labor organizations there had come quite a number of representatives of capitalism and its glad-hand men (Handlanger), among them the district attorney of New York. Before these, he explained that he was going to Europe to study, to see whether there the "so much praised methods were really the correct ones."

But, he added, that he already knew that these methods were wrong.

At this point Kautsky quotes from the speech of Gompers, delivered at the banquet. He cites the president of the A. F. of L. as saying that the kind and the manner of European labor politics are thoroughly displeasing; that shortly after the convention of the Federation (Gompers) had got in touch with sundry labor organizations and governments in European countries and had asked them to afford him an opportunity to declare himself on conditions in those countries at a meeting wherein all factions of labor organizations and representatives of the government would be present; that shortly he had received, from Budapest, Hungary, two letters, one representing the workers, the other the government, and that both almost in the same words had declared that such a meeting could not take place because the relation between labor organizations and the government were not such as to make possible joint deliberation or action; and that herein seemed to him the kernel of the nut. In America the representatives of labor and of the government could always come together to deliberate; that on the very evening of the banquet one could see the living proof thereof: none had been received by organized labor more heartily than the District Attorney of New York City, and that things must be so.

As a Socialist baiter, Mr. Gompers acts only on a stage where he is sure of his elation. CAUTION IS THE BETTER PART OF VALOR.

Why did the hide of the vice-president of the American Imperial Union itch so much that he must go just into the camp of the Social-

that this blissful confidence arises because in America the governments and capitalists are particularly friendly to labor. There is scarcely a more unscrupulous and sordid capitalist class than that of America; and there is scarcely a country wherein the capitalist class dominates more completely the political power, wherein laws are made and executed and broken—if it is profitable—more shamelessly in favor of the capitalists and against the workers than in the United States. Notwithstanding all that, Gompers is full of confidence.

His harmony dope is not, however, like an occasional pretty turn of speech to catch bourgeois applause; it has become the essence of his political activity. Thanks to this, he has managed to become first vice-president of the Civic Federation, a capitalist establishment of recent years, brought forth by the advent of the Social-Democracy, and which has set itself the aim to bring together workers and bourgeoisie in a common effort. In truth and in fact, it has become a militant organization against Socialism and the proletarian class struggle against which, because of the amplitude of funds at its disposal, it conducts an energetic propaganda. The Civic Federation, point of fact, is getting to be, in the United States, ever more what the Imperial Union (Reichsverband) is in Germany. And it is the vice-president of this American Imperial Union who was presented, on July 31st, to the workingmen of Berlin as a man who is a true revolutionist and, therefore, as deserving of their warmest sympathy.

But the like of that alone did not suffice to master the rising rebellion; he had to attain a great political success and therefore he determined to utilize at the presidential election of last year, the entire political power of the Federation for one mighty blow.

He set up a program of four points and, with it, turned to both of the two big capitalist parties, the Republicans, the party of the big capitalists, and the Democrats, the party of the little capitalists and of all sorts of social quackery, led by the charlatan Bryan. Without having been authorized, in any way, by his organization, he promised its support to that one of the two parties which would accept his four points.

More modest one cannot be: not even was there a demand made for securing the right to boycott, which the law also forbids. These four demands prove how miserable has become the condition of American workers in spite of all political freedom. Indeed, had not the courts even dared to declare trade union organizations illegal, as for instance in Ohio, where the trade union of the glass workers was designated as a "trust" and it was ordered to disolve this trust!

But, notwithstanding his modesty and in spite of the mighty power of two million votes, controlled by the Federation of Labor, Gompers had no luck. The Republicans could dare to turn him down contemptuously. Bryan was wiser and more polite; he expressed sympathy with Gompers' demands without outspokenly endorsing them and that was sufficient for Gompers to pitch in for Bryan with fiery zeal, to commit the Federation to the candidature of Bryan, to disregard all "neutrality" and to antagonize the Socialist candidate, Debs, with all the means of mendacity and slander, as becomes a vice-president of the Imperial Union.

A more ridiculous, also a more corrupting, and, for the proletariat, politically demoralizing policy, is unthinkable. Thanks to that policy, there is not a democratic, industrial country where the workers are treated by their government and more particularly by the courts, with such disregard, as in America. From year to year, the freedom of action of the American proletariat, at one time so considerable, is being restricted.

Never yet was this freedom of action so meager as at present. The boycott has been made a crime. If the capitalists desire it, the strike too can, according to a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, be made legally illusory. Practically, it has been that in consequence of the injunction.

Labor legislation for the protection of life and limb is backward and does not make the slightest advance. If a legislative body does sometimes, pass an act in favor of the workers, it has no need to feel that the capitalists will be hurt thereby. The courts declare every encroachment upon the freedom of property

as unconstitutional and are thus enabled to nullify every inconvenient law for the protection of the workers, which same they do perform conscientiously. Only recently did the Supreme Court of Ohio declare invalid a law which prohibited night labor of children in factories. A decision of the highest court has declared as unconstitutional a Federal law, under which the railroads were made responsible for accidents to their employees, due to negligence of the roads. In the South of the United States, there prevails as yet the complete freedom in the exploitation of women and children, and the factories there repeat day by day, en masse, all the infamous and ghastly practices of the factory hells of Lancashire during the thirties and forties of the past century.

A bourgeois, philanthropic organ "Charities" [now Survey], in New York, published, at the beginning of this year, an investigation of Pittsburg conditions, that is, of the "most prosperous" community in the world, the results of which were condensed in the following points:

Here follows the account of the Indian condition already familiar to our readers.]

Despite the poor political training they have received, the American workers themselves are beginning to open their eyes to Gompers' servile ideology; they are beginning to get ripe for Socialism. Gompers, whom Legion praised so much because he is the leader of the workers, does not shrink from splitting the workers in order to maintain his power. Thus he had expelled from the Federation of Labor, in 1907, the Brewery Workers' Union, 40,000 strong, because they were honeycombed too much (for him) with Socialist elements.

But the like of that alone did not suffice to master the rising rebellion; he had to attain a great political success and therefore he determined to utilize at the presidential election of last year, the entire political power of the Federation for one mighty blow.

He set up a program of four points and, with it, turned to both of the two big capitalist parties, the Republicans, the party of the big capitalists, and the Democrats, the party of the little capitalists and of all sorts of social quackery, led by the charlatan Bryan. Without having been authorized, in any way, by his organization, he promised its support to that one of the two parties which would accept his four points.

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Electon day came and, lo and behold, the "success" of this "positive effort" was a crushing defeat. The electoral aid of the Federation had failed to materialize; during the election it had dispersed, politically, instead of uniting its votes upon Bryan.

The workers can exercise political power only in a party of their own. In that alone does their action attain openness and force. "Kite-tail politics" as the policy of supporting capitalist candidates is called on the other side, creates in the ranks of the workers political dissatisfaction, indecision and confusion; their votes are frittered away, neutralized one another and cease to have an effect.

So great and so notorious was the discomfiture of Gompersian tactics at last year's presidential election that it seriously shook his position.

This would have become at once manifest, had he not, in the nick of time, had the luck to become a "martyr."

After the election, in December, 1908, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia had sentenced him to one year's imprisonment, because of the "American Federationalist," published by the Federation, a boycott notice had appeared! Also a contribution to the practical and cessation of Gompersian "confidence."

The next result of this sentence was that, in the ranks of the militant workers, all criticism against Gompers was silenced. Even the Socialists, but recently so sharply attacked by him, declared that they stand behind him in his conflict with the courts.

But this halo could not last, the less so since the courts remembered, in good time, how useful the Gompers was to the capitalists.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within the very bosom of present capitalist society. The factory system, with its immense machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process, while the great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have had the effect of organizing the work and management of some of our main industries on a national scale, and hitting them for national use and operation.

Public Intelligence Corrupted.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist. In this battle for freedom the Socialist movement does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but by working class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.

An End to Class Rule.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of



Every Saturday

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FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER  
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of its Contributors.Official Paper of the Federated Trade Council  
of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Fed-  
eration of Labor.

Entered at the Milwaukee Post Office as Second-Class Matter, August 20, 1907.

The clash struggle in the state of Washington goes merrily on, to the humiliation and injury of the entire movement.

The convention of the Jewish Agitation Bureau will be held in Philadelphia, on September 5, 6 and 7. According to Secretary Kaufman, this session will have about twice the number of delegates that has attended any previous convention.

Freeman Knowles, of Deadwood, S. D., member of the national committee, and editor of *The Lantern*, is now confined in the Pennington jail, having been convicted in the United States court upon a trumped up charge of sending scurrilous matter through the mail, the charge being based upon an article which appeared in his paper more than a year ago. He would have been let off with a fine, but as a matter of principle, he refused to pay the fine or permit his friends to shoulder the burden for him.

The national convention of the Finnish Socialist Organization of the United States, held in Hancock, Mich., was very successful. Delegates from as far west as Arizona, California and Washington, and east from New York, Massachusetts and Maine, represented the Finnish Socialist movement. National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes and Victor Watia, national secretary of the Finnish organization, were present at the convention. A new constitution was adopted, in which the executive committee was enlarged from five to seven; the agitation and organization districts were given control over affairs in their respective districts. The next convention will be held in 1912. Conventions thereafter will be held every four years. Every party organ and the Workers' College is entitled to one delegate to national conventions.

The immigration bureau of the department of commerce and labor has ordered the deportation of all but three of the refugees who reached Nome, Alaska, after passing through the Bering straits, in skin boats, in their escape from Siberia.

In a letter to Simon O. Pollock, attorney for the Political Refugee Defense League, Commissioner

## Our Women's Circle

Conducted by Elisabeth H. Thomas, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

## Rights of Parents

All lies against the Socialist movement, there is none that bobs up so persistently as the old dope that Socialism "would destroy the family." You may think that you have buried this ancient falsehood under mountains of good and convincing arguments. Not at all. Again it pokes out its shameless little head from under all this sound logic. It has been satisfactorily answered and triumphantly refuted times without number. But still some capitalist politician, often with a shady family record of his own, or some capitalist-minded priest, who has no family, can always be found to trot out this worn-out humbug and repeat it over just as solemnly as if it were new or true.

And then he grinds out a long homily on the rights of parents to their own children, all of which nobody doubts or denies.

Did I say, "nobody denies?"

Ah, I was wrong.

The very system which these professed friends of the family are defending—the capitalist system—

denies the rights of parents in the most cruelly cynical fashion imaginable.

"Many times," says John Sparago, "I have heard fathers and mothers—in the North as well as in the South—say that they did not want their children to work, that they could have done without the children's wages and kept them at school a little longer, or apprenticed them to better employment, but that they were compelled to send them into the mills to work, or lose their places."

Imagine the feelings of these parents. They perfectly comprehend what child labor means, what it means to their little ones to be forced in their infancy under the yoke of the capitalist. They know that the children's little bodies will be stunted, their little faces will grow pale and wan, their tiny forms bent, their limbs perhaps deformed. The parents know that the Great White Plague has an especial fondness for children workers. They know that the great iron teeth of the machines have an especial appetite for children's flesh—that they often tear away the fingers, the hands, sometimes the

tooth. Up-to-date designs (Union-Made) are shown in our Fall and Winter Catalogue. JUST OUT. Send us 10 cents and we will mail it to any address postage prepaid.

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means to make money by getting the best of your fellow-men, to beat him at the game of accumulating wealth, gaining prestige and securing privilege.

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## American Heroes Again—By Robert Hunter

(Written for the HERALD.)

**H**OPE Mr. Charles W. Eliot, August Belmont and other gentlemen of the Civic Federation, are reading the papers these days.

The true nature of the scab is becoming known. Some of the distinguished members of the federation consider the scab as a hero. To them he is a strong, honest, independent, liberty-loving American. He will not bend the knee to the tyranny of trade unions.

He intends to fight against the slavery of the unions and insist upon his right to work when, where, and how he pleases. That's Mr. Eliot's idea.

But I hope John Mitchell, who is now employed by the Civic Federation, will mark the Associated Press dispatches from McKee's Rocks, Pa., and beseech Mr. Eliot and Mr. Belmont to read them.

It appears that several hundred men had been picked up on the Bowery to serve as strikebreakers. They thought they were to be

employed as gun men to shoot "hunkies." But the constabulary were on the job and maintained a closed shop.

So, after day or so of riot and disorder, they trooped back to the good old Bowery, where heroism is appreciated, and the man of action rewarded with free lodging, a cool schooner and lucrative employment at the polling place.

I begin to understand what Mr. Eliot and others of the Civic Federation consider as heroes.

Certainly no man would consider as heroes those underpaid, half-starving, slave-like toilers, who labor twelve hours a day in and year out, to support their wives and children.

And strikers can't be heroes, because they rebel against their bosses, and belong to unions.

The heroes then must be those men, who, whenever the bosses are in trouble, are perfectly willing to do everything but work to help them out.

cruel interference of the capitalist in the rights of parents?

In a Southern cotton mill this rule is posted:

"All children, members of a family, above twelve years of age, shall work regularly in the mill, and shall not be excused from service therein without the consent of the superintendent, for good cause." Could the wildest fancy of the anti-Socialists, pretending to describe the despotism that they claim will exist under "State Socialism," paint a blacker tyranny than this?

Capitalism steals the young children out of their mothers' arms, "compels" the parents, against their wish and will, to send their little sons and daughters to labor which are physically, mentally and morally ruinous. And the loud-mouthed capitalistic gentlemen who prate about the family and the home, leave not one word to say about this real, this actual, this present destruction of the family.

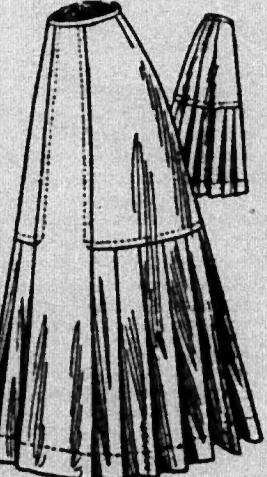
Capitalism is a nest of sins. But its most characteristic and consummate sin is hypocrisy.

trary reports in the capitalist press.

The number of meetings being held in this country in sympathy with the strikers and for the purpose of rendering financial aid is constantly on the increase. The Scandinavian Socialists and trade unionists of Chicago have already collected and forwarded \$1,370. A central committee, composed of delegates from sympathetic organizations has been formed to carry on the work more effectively.

By a recent referendum, Comrade J. A. Chapman, of Willard, was elected state secretary-treasurer of New Mexico, and Lee Wright, of East Las Vegas, was re-

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all the many senseless and brutal theories which practical men support, the most fatuous and bestial is the theory of competition.

I use the word theory advisedly. You practical men are fond of scoffing at all humane systems of thought or government as mere "theories." It is one of the vainest of your vanities to believe that you have no theories at all.

One of the laws of your practical school is the law that "Society flourishes by the antagonism of its individuals."

That is the theory of competition. It means that war is better than peace, that a nation where every man tries to get the better of his neighbor will be happier and wealthier, more prosperous and more enlightened than a nation where every man tries to help his neighbor.

This competitive theory is rank blockheadism. Allow me to show you. I will test it first by theory, and then we will see how it comes out in practice.

Suppose two men had to get a cart up a hill. Would they get it up sooner if one tried to push it up while the other tried to pull it down? or if both men tried to pull it up?

Suppose two men had to catch a colt. Which would be the wiser plan, for each man to try to prevent the other from catching it, or for each man to help the other to catch it?

Suppose a captain had to take a ship from New York to Liverpool. Would he allow half a dozen men to fight for the post of helmsman, or the whole crew to scramble for the job of setting sail?

No, he would set his crew in order, and send each man to his proper post.

When there is a fire-panic in a theater, how do people lose their lives? Is it not by all scrambling and fighting to get through the narrow doors? And the result of such a scramble. Is it not the blocking of the exit? But you must know very well that if the people kept cool, and went out quickly, and in an orderly way, they would all escape.

If a hundred men had a hundred loaves of bread, and if they piled them in a heap and fought for them, so that some got more than they could eat, and some got none, and some were trampled to death in the brutal scuffle, that would be competition. Were it not for competition the hundred men would be all fed.

That, John, is the theory of competition. What do you think of it?

And now let us be practical. You have fallen into the stupid error of supposing that competition is better than co-operation, partly because you have never seen anything but competition in practice, and partly because you have not very clear sight, nor very clear brains.

You know that when a railway company, or a meat company, or a coal company, has a monopoly the public gets worse served than when there are several companies in competition with each other.

And you suppose that because competition beats monopoly therefore competition is better than co-operation.

But if you were not rather slow, John, you might have noticed that co-operation and monopoly are not the same things. Co-operation is the MUTUAL helpfulness of all; monopoly is the plundering of the many by the few.

Give one man a monopoly of the coal mines and coal will go up in price; but miners' wages will not.

There is a great difference between making the mines the property of one man, and making them the property of the whole people.

Now the Social-Democrats propose to make them the property of the whole people. And they say that if that were done the price of coal would be the natural price. That is to say, it would be the price of the proper keep of the colliers.

Or, for you'll possibly understand this better, being a practical man, they say that the state could work the coal mines better and more cheaply—with less waste of labor—than could a private firm, or a number of firms in competition.

This is because a great deal of the time and energy of the private firms under competition is spent, not in the production and distributing of coal, but in the effort to overreach each other.

And, fortunately, we have one actual example of this existing in the postal department of the state. For it is a fact which no one attempts to deny that the post office manages this branch of the national business a great deal better than it could be managed by a number of small firms in competition with each other.

(Continued next week)

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## The Builders' Column

## "Making Good"

Comrade Dannecker, of California, cannot bear to send in his renewal for one year only, so he just posts the letter with a dollar bill to be entered for a two years' stay with us.

Literature, such as makes them sit up and take notice, was ordered by our friend Jackson, of Wisconsin. The best that gives is not too good for the education of our wage-slaves, thinks Jackson.

It was just this way: The weather of the past week had been rather dry and sultry. Everyone had a rel

## Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—316 STATE ST.

TELEPHONE—GRANGE 7142

Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Freis  
Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., bet. Cedar and State.

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courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this  
name to the end—in labor's freedom. While we may, let us  
use its power!

# LABOR CELEBRATES!

### Labor Solidarity on Parade—Stirring Address to the Workers by Max Hayes of Cleveland

Max S. Hayes, editor of the *Cleveland Citizen*, and organizer for the International Typographical Union, was the speaker at Milwaukee's Labor Day picnic last Monday at Pabst Park.

Organization along industrial and political lines alone can prevent the development of industrial feudalism with the successors of the present day captains of industry as overlords, and the workers as vassals, he told his hearers. He pointed out that even today two-thirds of the producing enterprises of the country are under the control of a few men. Another generation will see all industry dominated by a few with the many completely under their control.

"John D. Rockefeller, the king of 'em all,' is the first billionaire in the history of the world; his grandson, now a little boy, will be five times a millionaire at the present rate of increase," said Mr. Hayes.

"This little boy is destined to become a more powerful man than any king or potentate ever dreamed of being. For to him shall be given the power to say whether millions of men and women and little children shall have work to do, or bread to eat, or a place whereto lay their heads."

"Already the trusts and combinations of capital control the manufacturing industries, the mines and the railroads of this country. Unless the onward rush, unless the inevitable and logical development, of the present conditions are checked, what will be the condition fifty or even twenty-five years hence? Any

one may see who cares to stop and think."

"Industrial feudalism is bound to come to this land, if this keeps up. In Rome there came a time when 800 families ruled the world and Rome fell. Greece at one time controlled the commerce of the world and Greece was owned and governed by a per cent. of its population. Greece fell, so did Carthage, so have all the nations of the world where greed and lust for power led the rulers to grind down the people and deprive them of their rights!"

Danger Lurking in Trusts

Mr. Hayes said that the doom of this country also is sealed unless the present trend of conditions in the industrial and political life of the nation are checked.

"Already the trusts have reached a period in their development where they pay no attention to the demands of the individual worker. One man or 10,000 men, who have no organization, may plead and threaten until they are hoarse without the slightest effect. If you don't like your job, get out and get another," is the answer to all demands of unorganized workers. We have a cruel example of this phase of modern business methods right under our very eyes, down at McKee's Rocks, where 8,000 men, many of them foreigners, are struggling blindly, hopelessly almost, for a living wage, and are being shot down like dogs in the streets.

"That is why I say to you, who are not members of organized unions, what are you doing to improve your condition, what are you doing to stop and think?"

(Continued to page 7.)

prove your condition, what are you doing for your families or your class? Can't you see that every vote you cast for the capitalists' parties you are driving another rivet into your chains? Can't you see that every blow you strike at your organized fellow-workers, you are making it more difficult for you and your children to obtain better things? As an individual you will receive no attention. Be sure of that. Only as a member of a powerful organization with the ability to wrest your rights from our masters by threatening the sacred dividend, shall you ever be able to get even a hearing."

Says Old Parties Are Alike

After urging the non-union workers to join the unions and help in the movement for better conditions of wages and hours, Mr. Hayes roundly berated union men who support either of the great political parties at the polls.

"Today is the one holiday of the year which a benevolent nation dedicates to the workingman," said Mr. Hayes sarcastically. "If these workingmen for whom our rulers are so solicitous were wise there would be another holiday which would be known as their day, and that is election day. As a matter of fact, there is no fundamental difference between the two old parties. Both are devoted to the perpetuation of the grip which wealth and privilege have upon the vitals of this country. Both put forth loud and golden promises, but where today is the evidence that



## WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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W. W. WIGDER

# The Great Water Power Grab!

**L**T has been calculated that the amount of wood used each year in railroad ties is equivalent to the product of 600,000 acres of forest, and to maintain every tie in the track two trees must be growing. In 1906 over 100,000,000 ties were used at an average price of 48 cents.

We have nearly 300,000 miles of railroad trackage, 2,800 ties to a mile. The life of a tie averages seven years. It is predicted that an invention of Mr. Dawson Hoopes, the "Keystone steel tie," will greatly lessen the drain. It can be shipped in parts and assembled as the steel forms with concrete filling.

The apple and other fruit crops of the irrigated lands of the Northwest, which were up to a short time ago a desert, amounted to \$14,000,000 in 1908. It will be \$60,000,000 in 1912, when millions of other trees will have time to develop.

This has all been brought about by the conservation of water hitherto gone to waste, due to the energy and guidance of our forestry department building irrigating ditches and canals from the mountain streams leading to the lands to be cultivated.

The operations now cover more than 1,000,000 acres. Our once great American desert will thus become a great agricultural center.

Naturally, the exploiters are now after these streams. They are mostly of mountain condensation. Nature's contrivance for giving us continuous drafts of water from the atmosphere. The moisture is first taken as clouds all the way from the Pacific ocean.

Where we have the influence of forests, these same clouds "rain" upon the land direct and in place of streams floating to the land, they convey the residue back to the evaporating tank (the ocean), where it again rises in clouds.

It is this vast automatic "water

works" that makes the world habitable.

The sun, of course, is the real source of energy, lifting the water as vapor, releasing it on high lands, its weight of gravity sliding it down hill (water power or "white coal"). It is virtually the transmitted sun power.

Lawyers are now preparing to declare at the special session of the Wisconsin legislature, next winter, that the state has no right to retain the trusteeship of these forces which maintain life upon the earth. They will attempt to prove by "their" laws (not by morality) that these benefits are vested in their clientele only on account of precedents established by a few shrewd bargains made with innocent toll-takers, generations ago. As the late Judge Johnson of Milwaukee used to say, "uniformity of decision is of more value than mere justice."

The science of forestry, however, is growing up to correct abuses of nature; to preserve the earth for mankind. So the coming contest, NATION WIDE, has developed a storm center in Wisconsin. It may fairly be called the case of LAW OF THE EXPLOITER VERSUS THE LAW OF NATURE.

This exploitation has developed so far that every Milwaukeean who rides on a "Beegs" street car pays for some of the "sun power." Talk about owing the earth? These

water power grabbers, if permitted, will "hold the public up" for ransom in the necessary use of the air and water as governed by the sun, and we (the public) will be expected to ENFORCE SUCH A RULING AGAINST OURSELVES.

In further consideration of the water power grab, it is assuring to notice how the people are waking up to the fact that a strip of land, from 100 feet to a half mile or more, should have been reserved by the states all along the shore line of the meandered streams or lakes.

C. B. W.

Such strips are as vital to the body politic as the "alimentary canal" to an animal, and should be preserved for such functions that Nature developed them for.

This fact should suggest a way of procedure according to law. The park departments, either state, county or municipal, cannot get their respective territory into normal or healthy condition without absolute control of this drainage, and when condemnation proceedings are instituted, we should not recognize and claim for power value unless the state had collected same from the original purchaser.

This brings the matter right home to a city like Milwaukee again. Its parking plans will not be complete until we have the water sheds and water tables in a normal state of conservation. This includes the proper utility of its sewage, which now contains more than \$500,000 worth of elementary land value annually, with which it contaminates its water. Every foot of frontage of its three rivers, as well as the lake, must belong to the city just as essentially as the water and sewer pipes, they together should form a comprehensive system carefully conforming to the natural contour of the land, because to destroy the physical conditions of the earth affects the physique of the people directly.

It seems strange how complacently the residents of large cities read of the conservation agitation without realizing that it affects them more seriously than residents of rural districts. Too many of our so-called business men seem to think of parking as an aesthetic hobby for idlers' amusement, and speak of the "civic center" as perhaps pretty but too expensive to be practicable. Poor and narrow of conception, yet they make a big noise in the world, where music would do less harm, even though it were brass. C. B. W.

After October 1st the law offices of Daniel W. Hoan will be removed from the Wells building to 608-609 Caswell block, with Kleist & Bender.

## S.-D. Field Day

There will be a hot old time at the Social Democratic Baseball park on Sunday, September 19, that being the day upon which will be held the first grand Social Democratic Field Day. Games and sports of various kinds are going to be arranged for. Amongst others there will be a 50-yard dash, a peanut race, fat men's race, ball-throwing contest, base-running contest, ladies' running races and a tug-of-war between the members of the West Side and the West Side branches. In addition to this will be a ball game in the morning and also a ball game in the afternoon by teams in the Social Democratic league.

Watch for the programme in next week's Herald and be sure to attend and you will never regret it we assure you.

Up front in their line-up, Kyrik, Enloun, Jones, Buss and Theas being absent. If these men were in the line the result last Sunday might have taken a different course. Well, at any rate ask E. T. Meims, he is always prepared to explain how it happened.

Behling says those Twenty-first Warders are getting too gay, and if we were in the Seventeenth Ward tomorrow will together stick, we can make them think at least that they haven't got the only time. Ain't it Urbanek walked out of the park last Sunday with a smile on his face so large that it reached from ear to ear. We wonder why?

Poor Ad. Streblow complained this week of severe headache. No wonder, August, the sound of those bats of the Nations last Sunday was enough to give anyone headache.

The doorkeeper to-morrow will keep close watch for it is rumored that Adolph Heiman is going to sneak through the gates with the largest mahogany ever seen at the park. Ah, Adolph, for why?

Assemblman Comrade Frederick Brockhausen found a purse last Monday morning at Fifth and State streets containing money, street car tickets and key. The owner can call for same at the Social-Democratic Headquarters, 344 Sixth street.

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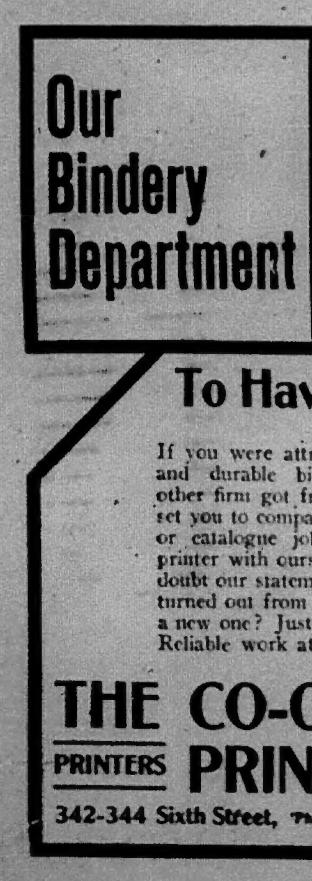
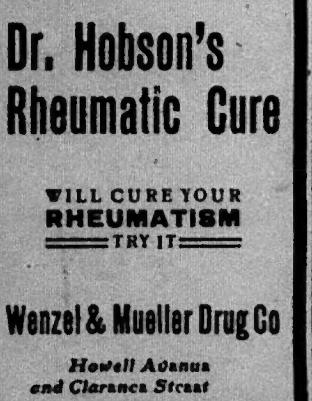
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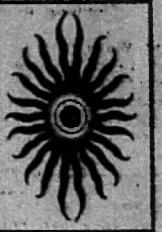
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**Receipt Books**

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**Schafskopf Score Cards**

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No Middleman's Profit

## A Cablegram from Sweden

The Swedish general strike is now assuming a new character, as evidenced by the following cablegram received by the Swedish-American newspaper, *Arbetaren* (*The Worker*), from the President of the Swedish National Organization of Workers:

"Arbetaren," 23 City Hall Place, New York City.

The gigantic struggle continues, though the situation is somewhat changed. Work will be resumed on September 5th only with such employers as do not belong to the Swedish Employers' Association. Against the latter the fight continues, embracing 163,000 workers. The struggle now is limited to the Association that declared the lockouts. With continued economic assistance the immense struggle must be continued until a satisfactory settlement of the whole conflict has been reached.

For Landssekreteratet,

HERMAN LINDQVIST.

As appears from the above cablegram, the workingmen have scored their first victory, in so far as they have succeeded in effecting a break in the ranks of the employers, previously united.

But even with the situation thus improved, the fight is of vital importance to labor the world over.

These 163,000 workers are all organized and the employers will no doubt go to unlimited sacrifices to try to crush out of existence the Swedish, and thereby all Scandinavian, labor organizations. If the Swedes should lose this battle, which they cannot possibly afford to do, labor will have received a setback the world over, from which it will take years to recover.

Therefore, financial assistance from the world is needed as much as ever, and the workers of America should consider this fight as their own.

Send all appropriations and contributions direct to

Landssekreteratet,

Stockholm, Sweden.

New York, Sept. 4, 1909.  
John Sandgren.

The Drums of Doom," in which they have been very successful. Other notable offerings on the bill will be Frank and Jen Latona, clever musicians. They are just back from a successful engagement abroad. Kate Watson and Gus Coogan, with their own company, will be seen in their one-act pastoral comedy, "The Hoosier Girl." Stepp, Mehlhinger and King present an original lot of music and comedy. Miss Julia Frary, raconteur; Mueller, Chun & Mueller, hooprollers; Arthur Whitelaw, Myers and Rose, "the cowboy and the girl."

**NEW STAR.**

At the New Star theater will be the "Moulin Rouge" burlesques, which is to be the attraction at that popular house all next week. Briefly, the Moulin Rouge program and company of the present entitles them to the trade-mark "The bur-

girl."

There was a good turnout in the Labor Day parade, considering the times and the uncertainty that has gathered round the idea of parading at all the past few years. The bands were few, but were well placed and the painters' drum and fife corps, in their natty white suits, certainly helped matters out in great shape.

Another feature of the parade was the line of carriages of the Hack, Cab and Coupe Drivers. As usual, the brewery workers, in their dif-

ferent unions, made a splendid showing, marching with the alert

step of conquerors and visibly con-

sious of the deep meaning of la-

bor solidarity and the value of a

yearly demonstration of strength.

Some of the men wore sprigs of hop vine in their hats. The iron

movail of street railway tracks for

the purpose of laying sewer pipe, etc.

The Mayn and Common Council

of the City of Milwaukee do ordain as follows:

Section 1. In all cases where regu-

lar and necessary public work re-

quires the removal of the tracks of

any street railway company main-

tained within the city limits, as for

the laying of sewer pipes, etc., it shall

be the duty of the said street rail-

way company to either undertake

the removal of the tracks or to pay

the cost of such removal to the city in case

it shall be arranged to be done by

workmen whom the city has caused

to be employed on the public work in question.

See 2. All ordinances or parts of

ordinances contravening the provi-

sions of this ordinance are hereby re-pealed.

See 3. This ordinance shall take

effect and be in force from and after

its passage and publication.

To the Honorable Members of the

Common Council of the City of

Milwaukee:

Gentlemen: The Federated Trades

Council of the city of Milwaukee de-

sires to call your attention to the fact

that Chapter 157, Laws of 1901, as

amended by Chapter 290, Laws of

1905, as amended by Chapter 163,

Laws of 1906, relating to regulations

respecting the safety of workmen in

the construction of buildings in the

state, is not being complied with by

the owners and contractors who are

or have been doing building work in

the city of Milwaukee, neither is the

law being enforced by the chief offi-

cier charged with the enforcement of

the building laws in the city under

the provisions of the act.

The Federated Trades Council rep-

resenting the organized workmen and women of the city of Milwaukee,

is of the opinion that the death of

Anton Krueger, who lost his life

Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1909, by falling

three stories in the building which is

being erected on the southeast corner of

Third and Cedar streets, could

have been prevented if the chief offi-

cer of the city of Milwaukee, who is

in charge with the enforcement of the

building laws under the provision of

the acts, had enforced the laws as to

the flooring of the stories of said

building. Therefore, the death of

Anton Krueger can be attributed to

no other cause than that those offi-

cials who are charged with the en-

forcement of the law did not carry

out their official duty when they al-

lowed the building to be erected in

direct violation of the statutory law.

The Federated Trades Council re-

quest therefore requests the Common

Council of the city of Milwaukee, by

resolution or otherwise, to instruct

the chief officer, who is charged with

the enforcement of the building laws

in the city, to carry out the provi-

sions of Chapter 157, Laws of 1901, as

amended by Chapter 290, Laws of

1905, as amended by Chapter 163,

Laws of 1906, and to prosecute each

and every violation thereof.

Respectfully submitted,

W. GRIEBLING,

FRANK J. WEBER,

E. T. MEILMS,

The Committee of the Federated

Trades Council.

Aug. 25.

The Photo-Engravers

The Photo-Engravers, who have

been holding their international

convention here this week, are a

likely lot of fellows, and a credit

to trade unionism.

The following officers for the ses-

term have been chosen: Matthew

Wolf, Chicago, president; J. W.

Hogan, San Francisco, vice-presi-

dent; E. J. Schumacher, Pittsburg,

second vice-president; Peter Brady,

New York, third vice-president; L.

Schwartz, secretary-treasurer.

Comrades, do your shopping at the

places of our advertisers, and let

them know why you buy there.

## Labor Celebrates!

(Continued from page 5.)

either has ever done anything for the workingman?

"The old parties may fight over the spoils, but they are united against you, there's no doubt about that.

**Plea for Political Activity**

"Why, then, should the workers vote to keep their masters in power when they have a party of their own? Why should the laborers scatter their votes when their employers are united to a man against them?"

The painters also turned out well.

One of the transparencies carried

by one of their unions read:

"Let Us Vote on Election Day as We March on Labor Day."

It was a sentiment that was frequently cheered along the line.

The printers and the cigarmakers seemed to be competing for

favorable attention. If a prize had been offered for the best showing made by them, we fear it would have been impossible to decide to which the bun should be awarded!

The broommakers showed up well,

## The Money-Eating Trade School

Socialist School Directors Mean That It Shall Not Help to Lower the Standard of Wages. Mrs. Berger's Resolution. The Board Adopts a New Rule by Director Heath to Give all Teachers Equal Rights. Our Ideas Are Spreading

The September meeting of the school board took place on Tuesday evening, and again the Social-Democratic members added to their record for constructive work. Outwardly, the meeting was eventless, there being an absence of the sharp debates that marked the meeting of August. But in the matter of measures introduced it was a most profitable session.

Most important of the proposals of the Social-Democratic members was the following resolution, introduced by Director Berger:

**RESOLVED**, That the Secretary of the School Board be and he is hereby instructed to prepare for presentation at the next regular meeting of this board a proposed rule to govern the pupils of the Trade School in the following manner:

All pupils entering the school to be required to sign a contract similar to the apprenticeship agreement

## Davidson

Sherman Brown, Manager

ALL WEEK—MAT. WED. SAT.

Cohan & Morris Present

## VICTOR MOORE

AS THE IRREPRESSIBLE AND WORLD FAMOUS

### "KID BURNS"

IN

GEO. M. COHAN'S GREATEST MUSICAL PLAY

## THE TALK OF NEW YORK

With the Original Cast, Chorus and Scene Equipment as played for Four Months in New York and Chicago

Nights 25c \$1.50 Mats. 25c \$1.50

## BIJOU

Beginning Matinee Tomorrow

### State Fair Week

Matinees Wed'day & Saturday

17th Annual Tour of Jacob Litt's Incomparable Company in the Most Popular American Play Ever Written:

## In Old Kentucky

Written by C. T. DAZLEY

An Entirely New \$20,000 Production.

50 Rolling, Frolicking Contest Pickaninnies 50

6 Kentucky Thoroughbred Horses

The Greatest of All Horse Races

The Famous Pickaninnies Brass Band

The Merry Musical Play

## The Girl Question

COMPANY OF FIFTY

Next Week Sept. 19

15c

## Socialist Singing Societies Day

AT THE

## Social-Democratic Base Ball Park

Cor. Howell and Schiller Aves. (South Side)

Following Socialist Teams Will Play

B. & B. Coming Nations vs. S.-D. Heralds

21st Ward S.D. vs. 17th Ward S.D.

Tomorrow

One Admission 15c  
Grand Stand 10c Extra

Sept.

12th

First Game 2:15 P.M.  
Second Game 3:45 P.M.

NOW LET US ALL TURN OUT AND GIVE THE SOCIALIST SINGERS

A GRAND RECEPTION. BE SURE TO BRING THE LADIES ALONG

Don't Forget the . . . . . Monster S.-D. Field Day, Sunday, Sept. 19

If You Want to Enjoy Yourself, Don't Fail to Attend

15c

called to a communication received at Tuesday evening's meeting from C. E. Estabrook, asking that the board provide that principals of schools devote some of their time to teaching. The idea was lifted from the platform of the Social-Democrats, and it goes without saying that the Social-Democratic members will heartily support the measure both before the committee and when it comes before the board.

Principal Perry, who has been in charge of the Trade School, and who has been put in charge of the work of correlating the manual training, the domestic science and the trade school work, was given a raise of salary, and new teachers for the Trade School selected.

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It is a bad and a dangerous practice, and would not be tolerated in any other legislative body. The resolution was sent to committee.

### Wants Statistics of Truancy

In order to secure adequate statistical knowledge upon which future consideration of the truancy problem may be based, Director Heath introduced the following:

**Amend Art XVI** by adding to Sec. 3, relating to truancy officers, the following:

It shall be the duty of the truancy department to secure statistics regarding truant children to cover the following items:

1. Length of time in months or years that child has received instruction, and to what school or schools.

2. Schooling received by each parent, where, at what schools, and extent.

3. Age at which each parent began wage work or other employment, and kinds of work. Also number of hours worked each day in such employment.

### Want All Treated Alike

Principal Rissman, the efficient head of the South Side High School, has been failing in health lately, his malady being an affection of the brain. It was proposed to grant him five months' leave of absence, and to ignore the rules and donate to him, from the treasury, the amount of his salary for the five months, in order to try to regain his health. The Social-Democrats opposed this procedure, because it was a special privilege that would not be extended to an ordinary teacher. When it was time to open the meeting Tuesday evening, the directors were called in to a room and in a sort of executive session the proposal was made that some harmonious action be decided on before the matter should be taken up in the public meeting. It was decided to adopt two resolutions offered by Director Heath, the first one being to amend the rules (under suspension of the rules) as follows:

13. Principals and teachers absent from school on account of personal illness shall be allowed half pay for not more than twenty days in any school year; for absence beyond twenty days, no allowance shall be made except that teachers who have been in the service of the board for more than twelve years without leave of absence on half pay, shall upon recommendation of the Committee on Examination and Appointment, be allowed by the board leave of absence with half pay for a period not to exceed three months, or those who have similarly served twenty years shall be given five months absence with full pay when such absence is caused by severe personal illness certified by two physicians to be selected by the board besides the family physician.

WHEREAS, The condition of Principal Rissman of the South Side High School is such as to make it an imperative, after having taught faithfully for more than twenty years in the Milwaukee schools, not only without loss of time but giving to the service long hours and much gratuitous effort, therefore

**RESOLVED**, That there be added to the rules of the board the following:

All propositions to be acted upon by the board must first be presented in writing at a regular board meeting—say in the case of a special meeting regularly called for a specific purpose—and then sent to committee for consideration where necessary. No legislation shall be initiated in committee.

As an instance of how the Social-Democrats educate the masses to their ideas, attention may be

paid to the following editorial in the *Free Press*: The *Free Press* devotes an editorial to the man Milwaukee elected mayor a year ago last spring, and who has been serving everybody else but the city ever since. But absentee mayors seem to be Milwaukee's fate. She has tried both the old parties with like results. The Social-Democrats will give Milwaukee a mayor who will actually attend to business and earn

the people's confidence.

AL. MEHLMS: And you hold cau-

cuses in the mayor's office. AL. CARNEY: Subsided.

But doubly the joke is on AL. CARNEY. The Socialist members

had just been to a photographic studio, on Winnebago street, to have a group photo taken for our Labor Day edition, and had arrived at the meeting in a body, instead of straggling in one by one, hence

the girl's mother owns the property, and has raised the rent

The deadlock in the election of a trustee for the county institutions still continues. At Wednesday's meeting C. B. Whitnall had six votes on the 19th ballot, to two for Manegold, one for Schinz four for Jacobs and one for Heiden.

Here is a bit from the last meeting of the common council:

AL. SEIDEL: I want to say to you, AL. CARNEY, that I'll make you this proposition as a test of my good faith. You pass these amendments and I will vote for the franchises.

AL. CARNEY: You needn't talk at me. I'm not the whole council.

Talk to the chair. You people have to be dictated to from Sixth and Chestnut streets—you hold cau-

cuses—you have just come from one!

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